by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

was covered from head to feet with salt rhoum.

It began to appear when he was two weeks old

and increased in spite of all that could be done.

We were discouraged

The doctors said it would disappear when he

was seven years old. I happened to be taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla myself and thought

would give it to the child. At that time he did not have a hair on his head, and it was

covered with a crust. His sufferings were

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the scabs began to fall off, and in six weeks he

was entirely cured of the sores. He is now the

HOOD'S PILLS cure habitual Constination.

onflict.

They had not taken many prisoners, for all

blows.

Men with cheeks cut open, others with blood pouring from wounded and helpless arms, ran out of the crowd for their homes. The fight was quickly over, and then the victorious squadron of police swept on to Brun-pourters.

who had a sabre cut on the head, was picked up and arrested, as the police had been looking for him. This ended an eventful Saturday

up and arrested, as the police had been looking for him. This ended an eventful Saturday night.

The troops remained in barracks throughout the night, and this morning the whole garrison was paraded in arms. They were then marched back into the barracks, to remain throughout the day.

Sunday passed pencefully, but to-night the Socialists are holding no less than ten meetings in different parts of the city to discuss the subject of the riots. The Socialists profess to be greatly griovel by the action of those who incited the rioting, and the main object to-night was to arrange some plan for relieving the prevalent distress.

If the authorities cannot be induced to give work to the unemployed and work to the starving, the Socialist-Democratic party may decide upon a method of organized relief. Not Berlin only, but Hamburg, Lubeck, Dentzie, and other large centres have their starving multitudes of unemployed, and a scheme for relief, to be effective, will have to be national. At this time there are grave fears of more rioting on Monday, and the authorities are taking precautions by strengthening both the garrison and the police. The leaves of absence of all policemon have been cancelled, and even the retired and pensioned members of the force, who are in sound health, have been notified to be ready or summons.

News has been received from Hamburg, Dresden, and other places of uneaglness among the populace, caused by the Berlin rioting, but no serious disturbances are reported.

TO FIGHT MEYER JONASSON.

The Central Labor Union Threatens to Bring

Him to His Kuces.

Joseph Barondess surprised the delegates to

women members of the Cloakmakers' Union

aid of the Central Labor Union in the strike against Meyer Jodasson & Co. The Committee

was introduced by Delegate James P. Archi-

Barondess spoke in strong terms against

the Columbus Labor Club of Knight of Labor

Cloakmakers for supplying the places of the

"That club," he said, "only two weeks after

our strike sent Italians to fill the places of the

these Italians are taken out our strike is lost. and that means the wreck of the entire union."

strikers.

awful. In two weeks after giving him

healthiest child we have."

road at Chatham, N. V., writes as follows:

the building, 538 Fulton street, where W. H. Cooper, Jr., had a picture store, and smashed to into a shapeless pile of brick and stone. Practically nothing of the tower was left.

For ten minutes the flames leaped up in long tongues, as a prairie fire does when it strikes a stack of hay or grain. Then a part of the Fulton street wall caved in. The roof fell in and carried the floors below it to the ground. Other pieces of wail fell, and at 4 o'clock there was nothing of the beautiful big building but a red heap, with here and there a spire-like piece of wall rising out of it.

The fire spread to the adjoining building on the Nevins street side, occupied by J. B. Tillettson as a boarding stable and by J. McLeand Co. as a veterinary hospital. Eleven horses, which were kept there, had been taken out as soon as the building was threatened. Through that building the fire went into the next one, occupied as a saloon, and there it was stopped on that side. But on the Fuiton street side it completely burned out the building at 525, occupied as a paint store by John C. Grennell Co. Smith, Gray & Co.'s building was an eight-

on that side. But on the Fhiton street side it completely burned out the building at 5.34, occupied as a paint store by John C. Grennell & Co.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s building was an eight-story structure, erected in 18-84. It was one of the finest business bleeks in Brooklyn. The Jefferson and the Germania Insurance Company buildings, with the new Fagle building, are about the only ones in Brooklyn which could compare with it.

It was built of brown stone and white brick, on what Mr. Smith said yesterday was the solidest foundation on Long Island. The first three floors were flreproof. That part of it was used by Smith. Gray & Co. for a retail clothing store and merchant tailoring establishment. The five upper floors were used by the Fulton and Flatbush Storage Company, which is only another name for Smith. Gray & Co. There were eighty store rooms on each floor making 400 in all. The building had a frontage of 17st feet on Fulton street, Flatbush avenue, and Nevins street. On the Fulton street side it was 181 feet deep, and 194 feet on the Nevins street and Flatbush avenue stood a tower 197 feet high.

The block on one corner of which this building stood is bounded by Fulton street. Nevins street, and Hanover place. At the junction of Fulton street and Flatbush avenue stood a tower 197 feet high.

The block on one corner of which this building stood is bounded by Fulton street. Nevins street, midway between Fulton and Livingston street. The Fulton street side of the block was built up with cheap three-story brick business buildings. Grove place was lined on one side with two-story brick business buildings. Grove place was lined on one side with two-story brick business buildings on Livingston street, between Hanover place and Nevins street, and through from Fulton street to Grove place. When the tower and walls of the Smith-Gray building fell a great cloud of sparks and though from Fulton street to Grove place. When the tower and walls of the Smith-Gray building fell a great cloud of sparks and these firms. The b

In many places.

The building occupied by Tillotson's stable and the Veterinary Hospital was owned by Joe Jefferson. It is supposed that W. J. Florence had an interest in it. When it was bought it was the understanding that Jofforson and Florence would erect a theatre for themselves there. It had a frontage of sixty feet on Nevins street and was ninety-four feet deep. Jofferson is said to have refused \$75,000 for the property.

ferson is said to have refused \$75,000 for the property.

The firm of Smith, Gray & Co. is, with perhaps one or two exceptions, the largest firm in their line of business in this country. They have two other establishments in Brooklyn and one in Harlem. Their factory is at Broadway and Bedford avenue, and they have another large place at Manhattan and Greenpoint avenues. They manufacture clothing for the trade.

The firm was composed of seven members,

The firm was composed of seven members, but on Feb. 15 Edward Smith died. The other members are Millard F. Smith, the senior partner, W. G. H. Randolph, Edward G. Royco, Charles D. Spence, Leslie H. Gray, and Wilson B. Smith,

bartner, W. G. H. Randolph, Edward G. Royce, Charles D. Spence, Leslie H. Gray, and Wilson R. Smith.

The burned building was eracted at a cost of \$200,000. It was insured for \$175,000. It is a test loss except the foundation. Millard E. Smith said yesterday afternoon that he was unable to give an estimate of his firm's loss on stock and fixtures, as they had been rapidly stocking up from their factory for the spring trade, and he could not tell what their stock in the building was worth.

The firm carried \$150,000 insurance on stock and fixtures. Three hundred of the 400 storage rooms were full. It is of course impossible to tell what the loss there will foot up. but there was \$150,000 insurance on the articles stored and \$28,000 on rents, making in all \$503,000 insurance on that one building.

The stable building owned by Joe Jofferson is a complete loss. W. H. Cooper's loss is at least \$15,000, and John C. Grennell & Company lost as much more. The buildings these firms occupied belonged to the Cox estate. The one Cooper occupied was completely smashed, and the other might as well have been. The Johnston building across Nevins street from the Smith. Gray & Co. building, owned by Johnston Brothers, grocers, was damaged considerably, and the contents were damaged considerably, and the contents were damaged by water. It is probable that the Sotal loss will be \$750,000.

It is believed that the fire started in the basement of the Smith, Gray & Co. building. The basement was not used for storage purposes, stock being brought over from the factor, and the contents were damaged only it is a seeded. It was occupied only

basement of the Smith, Gray & Co. building. The basement was not used for storage purposes, stock being brought over from the factory as it was needed. It was occupied only by the electric light plant and the heating apparatus. No gas was used in the building, and the fires under the boilers were always allowed to die out on Saturday nights. A watchman was constantly on duty, except on Sundays, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The watchman said yesterday afternoon that he saw the fire under the boilers several times Saturday night, and that it was all right. He saw it in the morning and it was nearly dead, and when he left the store at 8 o'clock it had gone out. There was then no trace of fire in the building.

the building.

The first three floors were said to be absoutely fireproof. The whole building was socalled. The freight elevator shaft on the Novins street side was absolutely fireproof. The
passenger elevator shaft on the Fulton street
side was not so safe, although it was in the
main of iron.

side was not so safe, although it was in the main of iron.

A member of the firm says that the fire must have worked from the basement up the passenger elevator shaft to the storage rooms above the fireproof floors. When the top floors gave way they carried with them the lireproof floors below.

The office of Smith, Gray & Co. was on the ground floor on the Nevins street side. In spite of the fact that it was two hours after the fire was discovered before the flames broke out, the books and papers of the firm were allowed to remain in the safes and are now in the ruins.

out, the books and papers of the firm were allowed to remain in the safes and are now in the ruins.

The work of the firemen was peculiar. When the fire was still in the cellar they were utterly mable to get at it, and all their efforts seemed only to help it along. When it got to the top of the building they could not reach it. The Brooklyn Fire Departmenthas no watertowers.

Members of the firm of Smith, Gray & Co. were not sparing in their condemnation of the firemen, and were by no means mild in their comments on the alleged inefficiency of the officers of the department. Millard Smith was particularly severe, and another member of the firm said that the firemen "ran around like a lot of children and seemed to think the fire was prefty."

Comparisons with the work of New York fireman were frequent and emphatically unfavorable to the Brooklyn men. It was said many times that Chief fioner would have nucle very short work with the fire. A drunken man from the Baltimore firemen could have put it out.

There were several accidents to firemen, and one of them will probably result fatally. Assistant Foreman Charles Shea of Truck 3 was at the top of a ladder on a level with the third floor working at a window. The ladder resided on the fing stones of the sidewalk, which were wet and slippery.

No one stood at the foot of the ladder and it slipped out into the street, pitching Shea head first into a pile of broken plate glass. His head was hadly cut and he received a compound fracture of the skull. At midnight he was reported at the hospital as resting easily. James Mallon, assistant foreman of engine 7, was struck by a part of a falling wall and his leg broken.

There feel foll of a roof and received a bad scalp wound. All of them were taken to the City Hospital.

An official of the Kings County Elevated and first into a pile of broken plate glass. His head was hadire the houses described above. He was severely bruised.

John Freel fell off a roof and received a bad scalp wound. All of them were taken to the

acalp wound. All of them were taken to the City Hospital.

An official of the Kings County Elevated said last night that it would take about two days to repair the damage to the tracks.

SENOR DE RODA ARRIVES.

Contradiction of the Report that Mime, de Barries is to Marry Him, Señor Don Martinez de Roda, a member of

the Spanish Senate, who, according to newspaper reports while she was abroad last year. is to marry the widow of the President o Guatemala.

Mme. de Barrios arrived on the French

steamship La Champagne yesterday. He was accompanied by his friend, M. S. J. de Bethenthe President added. "This meeting is now the newspaper report of Señor De Roda's engagement to Mine. De Barrios was said by the Isdy's brother last night to be without foundation. The brother said that Mine. He Beaconsfield Literary and Dramatic Society.

Any one can get furniture, carpets, bedding, and stove, by paying 10 per cent, cash down, balance long and they were unaware of his arrival. He is acquaintance of the family.

RAST SIDE TALENT

Open Entertalnment by the Beacons

The hall at 64 East Fourth street was crowd ed when President Joseph R. Segall of the Beaconsfield Literary and Dramatic Society rapped on the little marble slab in front of him and declared the meeting in order. The crowd was made up of young men and maidens from 15 to 19 years of age, and all very much it earnest. Each had a little pink programme Talking in the audience stopped when the young President cleared his throat and began It is the usual rule in an organization of this kind." he said, " for a President to open meeting of this kind with a great address. won't do it because in the first place we haven't much time, in the second place I am not able to make great address, and in the third place don't know how. I just want to tell you that we try to have the best time possible on occa sions like this, and to amuse our visitors as much as we can and entertain them to the beof our ability. That's all we try to do. We haven't spent over \$60 in outside talent as some societies do. We only have our own members get up and give such little exhibi tions as they can. Most of you know to whon I refer about the \$60. Lately we have invited the gentler sex to come with us and we hope they will all take this oppartunity to join us and, in short, that they will try and make New York a botter place to live in.

Uproarious applause greeted this address and the President announced that Mr. Benia min Berlinger would attempt to deliver a dec lamstion. Mr. Berlinger, the shortest young man in the room, was received with applause Antonio," he exclaimed, as he struck the at titude of an orator. The President's gavel

can e down smash.
"Mr. Berlinger will give those ladies chance to be seated," he said.

Four young women came in and were seated and Mr. Berlinger began again. He recited "Bernardi and Alphonzo" in a powerful man-ner, only once forgetting his lines. He drew even the admiration of the members of a rival organization who had ranged in seats along one side of the hall. "That fellow's pickin up," said one of the rivals. "I heard him two years ago, and he wasn't in it. He's pretty

The next is a recitation by Mr. H. Seiden man," said the President. "We have heard of the awful fate described by Mr. Berlinger, and now we will have some fun. Mr. Seidenman will attempt a recitation in Dutch dialect."

Mr. Seldenman, like Mr. Berlinger, is also small, but he has a powerful voice. He recited a parody on "Sheridan's Ride" that landed German soldier 100 miles from the battlefield Previous applause had been nothing compared with the enthusiasm that greeted seldenman's attempt. As an encore he recited 'The Spider and the Fly." The audience was ust getting warmed up. Prof. Leibert was he next on the programme, but a previou engagement had detained him, and a stout young man named Marks took his place 'He'll favor with a song." explained the President

"I was out West." said Mr. Marks. "and I

get here in time, but I did get here in time notwithstanding. There was a little accident on a railroad out there. A child get on the track in front of an engine. It was too late for the engineer to stop, so he threw a wire lasso over an oak tree and brought the train to a stop—threw it off the track. The child was saved. A hundred and fifty passengers were killed all the same e.

Then he sang a song about what he had seen from the top of an omnibus. He was recalled, and told more stories, until the President got tired of listening and called on Mr. Robert Siegel to tell about a black bootblack who had his boots blacked by a white bootblack, and who afterward kicked the boots off the white bootblack and got a bloody nose and a black eye and the white bootblack's Rife through his black heart on account of it. This description brought down the house, and Mr. Siegel had to come again with a song called "Patsy Brannigan."

Brannigan."
"Now, boys," explained the President, "this song you all know, and it will be sung, provided, when the singer says do you know him, you don't say who." Let him do that."

Mr. Siegal sang:

He's a lolly cooler at the christening,
Do you know him;
"Who?"

"Who?" screamed half the audience, and the singer answered "Patsy Brannigan." President Segall was annoyed. He's a lolly cooler at the christening. Do you know hun?

Do you know him?

The "who" came louder than before. The President pounded for order and said with grave sarcasm: "We thank you, gentlemen, for your assistance, and we hope you will take as great an interest in other things in this life. Now Mr. Chaves and Mr. L. Morris will attempt to give a comic sketch called 'Taida's Lovers, and you gentlemen in the rear of the room must move, for they want all the room they can get to give the play."

Mr. Chaves and Mr. Morris popped into the

Lovers, and you gentlemen in the rear of the room must move, for they want all the room they can get to give the play."

Mr. Chaves and Mr. Morris popped into the room with gripsacks on which their stage names were printed. Each had a paper and each read in it that Talida had received a legacy of £40,000. The lovers were Mr. Pallern, a whiskey drummer, and Mr. Sample, a dry goods drummer. The scene was at a railroad station. The drummers were waiting for a train to Smashery, where Talida lived, and each felt certain he would marry her. They got into a real fight and slugged each other in the stomach while the train for which they were waiting went off and left them. Then they shook hands and decided to leave Talida for some other lover.

The really heavy part of the programme came in Part 2. President Legall led off with a speech. He promised next year to hire the Metropolitan Opera House. "We didn't have any idea we would have such a large and appreciative audience." he explained. Young Mr. Brown was called on for a xylophone solo. There was a long wait. The President and the other officers fliggetted. Then the President called out the length of the room: "Is Mr. Brown ready?" Another wait. "Is Mr. Brown manufacturing his instrument?" the President demanded. Another wait, and then the President dealled in despair: "Will Mr. Brown eame and repaid the audience with an excellent performance. Then he disappeared and could not be induced to come back. The effort was abandoned after a while, and Mr. Culenbacher, a member of a rival club, was invited to "attempt to recite selections from Shakespeare." Mr. Culenbacher is a thick-set young man, with deep-set eyes and determined mouth played great parts. The runaway on his return found his mother and father and sister dead, and Mr. Culenbacher is a thick-set young man, with deep-set eyes and determined mouth blayed great parts. The runaway on his return found his mother and father and sister dead, and Mr. Culenbacher was just reproducing a dramatic scene in the graveyar

father and sister dead, and Mr. Culenbacher was just reproducing a dramatic scene in the graveyard when the President's gavel stopped him.

"Ladies and gentlemen, you will have to stop talking," declared the President.

"Let'em go," said Mr. Culenbacher. "They don't trouble me," and then he resumed in the middle of the sentence the President had chopped in two. As Mr. Culenbacher took his seat smid rounds of applause and congratulations, he said: "He give me a dig, that Mulasky did, and I wanted to soak him.

"Now," said President Legail. "we will attempt Scene I. in 'Richard III.' with William Greenfield as the Duke of Gloster, Henry Seidenman as King Henry IV. Of course, you know that 'Richard III.' is a great plece, and you cannot expect us to produce it as it should be produced. Perhaps some of you have seen it played in real theatres; you don't want to expect anything like that here. We will do the bost we can, that's ail."

Mr. Greenfield and Mr. Seidenman did that, and when he was encored Mr. Seidenman recited an extract from a speech of Patrick Henry. There was to be a scene from 'The livais," in which the President himself was to take a part, but the other man didn't appear, and it was given up. The President was to take a part, but the other man didn't appear, and it was given up. The President was on his feet in an instant. Mr. Halliday is a member of no club. In the first part of his piece he used the word damn. The President was on his feet in an instant. Mr. Halliday kept right on and told how unpleasant it was to come home and find another man calling on your wife. Hard lines appeared on the face of the Fresident and he exclaimed severely. "We are very glad tothave you on the floor, Mr. Halliday, but you must not bring the family circle into your jests."

"I don't see as there's any harm in what he said 'said one of Mr. Halliday's friends."

"Then the President said. "You havn't seen grea and goed faient, but we have done the heat we could." and vice. President Herlinger said. "We heartily thank

THE TROUBLE IN BERLIN.

MORE DETAILS OF THE HARD FIGHT-ING ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

Thousands of Workingmes Made Desperate by Need-Sunday Was Quiet, but There are Fears of Rioting To-day-Taking Measures to Relieve the Great Distress.

BERLIN, Feb. 28,-In the churches the usual rayers were offered up for the Kaiser and the Fatherland, but there was not a word of admonition or petition bearing upon the riots. The explanation of this is that the Protestant churches are extremely dissatisfled with the new Education bill, which places Catholics virtually on a par with Lutherans and is regarded as establishing substantiall a Catholic State Church. This displeasure i so great that a large number both of the Prot estant clergy and laymen have their loyalty somewhat impaired; and, while they do not sympathize with disorder, they do not appear sorry to see the Kalser reminded of the possible dangers of the situation. In the quarters of the city mostly inhabited

by workingmen, a double force of police was on duty and whenever three or four persons were seen together they were ordered to disperse. The order was generally obeyed although in one instance in Rosenthal workingman, a carpenter b Strasse. a trade, asked the police to arrest him, and ald he would do violence if they did not. On being questioned as to his reason, he said that he had nothing to eat and that he wished to be imprisoned, as he could not bear the sight of his wife and children starving.

His story was proved to be true. In a wretched apartment a woman and three children were found, almost without clothing, and weak from want of food. The husband had come to Berlin when building was active, and lost work when times grew hard.

His story is that of thousands of working men in Berlin. A touching spectacle was witessed at the prison this morning. The wives of several of those taken captive in the riots Thursday night were permitted to see them. In nearly every instance the men handed to their wives a part of the prison ration to carry home. In one case a prisoner had actually gone without his bread ration since Friday morning, concealing it, so as to be able to give it to his family. He gave the whole of it to his wife for her and the children. One of the turnkeys was so touched at this that he gave the man extra food and gave the woman some money.

These incidents explain the heart and origin of the outbreak. Misery among the poor this winter has been greater than at any time for years past. The municipal authorities, following the lead or the Burgomaster. Herr Forekenbeck, have trusted to repression rather than palliation for dealing with the

poverty-stricken. Relief, when asked for, has been given grudgingly, and the men have been told that if they persisted in applying for public aid. colonies and made to work as prisoners. This meant separation from wives and children. At last the unemployed gave up looking to the local authorities for any aid whatever.

It was this frame of mind that prevailed or Thursday last when some one, probably a Socialist agitator, suddenly suggested to a half-starved, shivering crowd: "Why not appeal to the Kalser? Let us march to the Schloss and ask the father of the land for work All advices from the palace agree that the

problem with the Kaiser, when he saw the mobapproaching, was not one of fear but of humanity. With all his talk about his readiness to lead his troops, the Kaiser is kindhearted.

The death of a servant of the royal houseold sets him moping for a day, and he always hesitates to sign the warrant of an execution. He is known to be personally charitable, and he gives out large sums in alms to relieve misery that is brought to his personal attention. Nearly every poor family in Potsdam shares the imperial bounty.

The Kaiser, when he saw the wretched mob approaching, at first, it is said, thought of letting them enter and listening in person to their grievances. He was dissuaded from this by Prince Henry, who pointed out that there might be Socialists among them bent upon doing injury to the imperial family, and urged that the police be permitted to disperse the crowd, or at least prevent them coming nearer the palace. To this the Kaiser consented, and the restoration of order was left to the municipal authorities and the police.

This non-interference by the military astounded the mob themselves, and when they had resided from the most themselves.

ad retired from the palace they scattered

tounded the mob themselves, and when they had retired from the palace they scattered through the eastern district and other workingmen's sections, telling the story of how they had almost bearded the Kaiser, and not been blown to pieces for it either. The populace became inflamed and reckless through impunity, and then followed the more serious riots of Thursday night.

Although the riots originated in a meeting of hungryworkingmen, the Government is understood to be in possession of information showing that the extreme Socialists had a concocted plan for a revolution and were only awaiting the opportunity, which they thought had some in this sudden uprising of a starving and frenzied mob. It is said that when the police pounced upon the multitude approaching the palace several armed Socialists were restrained with great difficulty from using revolvers which they had with them, evidently prepared for a desperate affray.

The Kaiser's ride was, it is now admitted, an excellent stroke of policy. It is known that the Kaiser's ride was to the sevend an interest heavend and the second and in the se

The Kaiser's ride was, it is now admitted, an excellent stroke of policy. It is known that the Kaiserin begged him not to go, and an interesting incident is that the little Crown Prince William, who will be 10 years old in May, heard the conversation and urged his father and asked leave to accompany him. "I will help you if they try to hurt you," said the little Prince, who is said to be a true chip of the HohenzoHern block. It is said to have been the Kaiser's intention to ride out attended only by an aide. The presence of two mounted policemen in advance was not directed by him and was simply in accordance with the u-mal custom when the imperial cortége passes through the streets of Herlin.

If the Kaiser was surprised the day before, when the mob approached the Alte Schloes, the Socialists were surprised when they heard of the Kaiser going on a quiet trot in Unter den Linden, almost unattended.

The Kaiser met nearly everywhere a hearty chorus of "Hoch," with an occasional joer or groan from the Socialist waifs and strays of Thursday night's riot. On his way back the Socialists gathered at one or two points, and some of them were even menacing in their language, but they were quickly dispersed. The crowds that packed Unter den Linden were loval, and the ride back to the castle was an ovation.

The Socialists were not quelled. It is known

were loval, and the rido back to the varion.

The Socialists were not quelled. It is known that on Friday night the leaders of the anarchy faction held a meeting and resolved upon a plan for fomenting disturbance. Groups of Socialists gathered early yesterday morning in Unter den Linden, near the palace. They did not form in one dense crowd, but apparently waited for some expected word of command.

parently waited for some expected word of command.

The police ordered them to disperse, but they held their ground. Then the police attacked them savagely, using both the flat and the point of the sabre, and wounding a number severely. The Socialists, if they find womens, did not show them, but dispersed without any serious resistance.

For some reason the police did not take any prisoners. One group, near the Scaless, was ridden down by the mounted police, a large force of whom was on duty, and after the groups had been scattered, a body of policemen rode up and down Unier-dept-linden and the square between the Museum and the castic, as if to see that they were entirely clear.

Toward afternous matters between more

the square between the Museum and the Castle, as if to see that they were entirely clear.

Toward afternoon matters became more scrious. It was not a hungry crowd that thronged the Rosenthal Strasse as the day declined toward ovening. They were mostly hardy workingmen, with strong limbs and voices, and were not to be put down by the mere breath of a policeman, the the emacaind mob of Thursday afternoon.

It seemed as if more than half of Berlin was out on the streets, thousands bent on riot and the others on watching the rioters. A report spread that the people were to march to the pulace and demand an audience by the Kaiser. The dense throng tried to form itself for parade.

Thousands were in the ranks and thousands more were ready to fall in, when the police gathered to make a charge. The police three prish in and then closed again, the police struggling like fish in a net of humanity. Then more tedlec were summoned from all directions, and charged more from the policetions, and charged more from the policetest regular of the police struggling like fish in a net of humanity. Then more tedlec were summoned again, the police struggling like fish in a net of humanity. Then more tedlec were summoned from all directions, and charged more from the payement, they plucked sticks from boxes and booths, and placed up weapons and tools wherever they could flad them. With these they carried on a large of the furnace, came in, and the color of the furnace, which he hid in a large doubt have a color of the furnace, and in the cellar carly vesterday morning, and an interest the structure of the furnace, came in, and the color of the furnace, and in the cellar carly vesterday morning, and an interest the structure of the furnace, and in the cellar carly vesterday morning, and an interest the structure of the furnace, and in the cella

Baby Boy

Covered With Sait Rheum-Cured JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S HOUSE

It to the Same at Jay Gould's, and Private Mr. Frank L Rickson, who holds a respon Detectives Bot Fifth Avenue and Neigh-boring Streets-A Thriving Trade, sible position on the Boston and Albany Rail-"When my baby boy was two years old he

The day the crank "A. B. 33's" threat: against Jay Gould were made public, early in anuary, Mr. John D. Bockefeller engaged three private watchmen to watch his house, a West Fifty-fourth street, in turns of eight hours each, all day and all night. Before that ne had had a watchman at night, like many others of the wealthy residents of the neighorhood. Indeed, some of them have a watch man on duty at all hours, so that he is only ollowing the fashion.

Mr. Rockefeller, like all notoriously very rich men, receives many begging letters and letters from cranks, but he said last evening that there was no especial incentive of this kind that led to setting so strict a watch upon his house. The reason for employing watchmen was that he was out of town fre-quently and that the family felt more secure with a watchman within call. He had employed the extra guard about the first of long and desperate battle, which for a time seemed doubtful. The mob had its temper aroused to the highest pitch, and, while the combat was flereest, word was sent to have the troops in readiness.

The Kaiser, who had ridden out in a carriage, with one aide, during the afternoon, was kept advised of the situation, and gave instructions that, if the use of the military should be absolutely necessary, he should be notified, as it was his intention to lead them.

It is said that the Kaiser remained booted and spurred until 11 o'clock last night, when word came to him that there was no further danger, and that the rioters had been scattered by the police.

Meantifice the fight on Rosenthal strasse was fierce and bloody. The police kept in phalanx, steadily pressing the populace backward. If a noliceman tell, those near him closed the gap while the man had a chance to get up, or, if disabled, was removed. Several of the policemen received blows that put them out of the struggle.

One giant Socialist, known as a Hercules among his associates, faced the police with his lists, and levelled two of them before he blood to spurt from his neck. Another of the mob, armed with a billet of wood laid about him so furiously that the police could not get close enough to sabre him and one was about to shoot him.

The rioter saw the pistol peinted and threw the stick of wood at the policeman, knocking the revolver from his grasp. The next instant he rioter was sabred. The stones flew in showers, but the police were well protected from these by their helmes, and it was only occasionally that an officer was hurt by missiles.

Above the noise of the blows and the rush of the evaluations the year, because it seemed just then that there were a good many cranks about, and that it was a reasonable precaution to take. The cranks had not threatened him. By the way, Mr. Rockefeller, whose thank offering for restored health-a gift of \$1,000,000 to th Chleago University-was announced last week, says that for the last two weeks he has been unusually well, better than he has been for a ong time. In fact, he has been in good health for some months.

Like Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Jay Gould has three special policemen. Detective Mend, white-haired man, 65 years old, was on duty white-haired man, to years old, was on duty last night. Col. Elliott F. Shepard hires a sixfoot Irishman named Ryan to watch his premises. Mr. Sloane, next door, has a man, too. In front of Mr. John R. Dos Passos's house, 18 East Fifty-sixth street, last night there stood a man betet 8 inches tail. He was motionless as the lamp post on the corner. He is very thin and his name is Frazer. Mrs. Hicks-Lord on Washington square employs James Fortner to protect her property. H. W. Roberts does patrol duty at Mrs. William Astor's. Russell Sage keeps Edward Farrell on hand. Cornelius Vanderbilt intrusts the outside of his house to the care of Thomas Loughlin. James Francis O'Brien looks after Frederick Vanderbilt. Since the attempt on the life of Dr. John Hall. Detective Charles Gibson guards his house. Mr. William Rockefeller Keeps a special watchman, as do Colgate Hoyt, Charles Broadway Rouss, George W. Alexander, Cyrus Field, John F. and Sidney Dillon, Senator Brice, Robert F. Bonnell, Dr. E. J. Herrick, and Alexander Maitland.

When receptions are given by any of these people the number of special men is increased. The joint recoptions given by the Shepards and Sloanes are attended by six private detectives. While the ministers were holding their meeting in Jay Gould's pariors last week three special policomen guarded the house. The private detective business has become very briks since Russell Sage's adventures. last night. Col. Elliott F. Shepard hires a six

The private detective business has becovery brisk since Russell Sage's adventures.

A LETTER FROM JOHN DILLON. He Wants the Irish Party Reunited fo Freedon

occasionally that an officer was hurt by missiles.

Above the noise of the blows and the rush of the combatants rose the cries of the rioters, cursing the burgomaster and the police. It was noticed that nothing was shouted against the Kaiser or the Government. The rioters did not all direct their energies to resisting the police. A good number gave their attention to pillage, and shops were looted as freely as on Thursday night.

The police were victorious at last. The rioters became frightened at the spectacle of their comrades weltering in blood. Many lay seriously wounded and others fled badly hurt to their homes. Once the stampede began, the flight ended in an incredibly short time, and the police themselves were amazed at the suddenness of their relief from an arduous conflict. The central branch of the Hudson County Irish National League held a meeting yester-They had not taken many prisoners, for all the policemen that could be mustered were needed on the spot, but the rioters had suffered most severely, and, after the removal of those who were too badly wounded to get away, the scene showed by pools of blood here and there and the debris of improvised weapons the severity of the encounter.

The riot was not completely quelled with the victory in Rosenthal strasse. Frankfurter strasse was also occupied by a considerable crowd, and many of those who fied from Rosenthal strasse railied at this point. The volice, flushed with success, and infuriated by resistance, charged most mercliessly, cutting right and left, and not sparing any one, it was impossible for the mob to stand long before the fury of such an onset. Cries of pain and yells of rage told the effect of the police blows. day afternoon at 105 Montgomery street, Jer-sey City. Secretary M. B. Holmes made a report in relation to resolutions which had been adopted at a previous meeting counselling union in the Irish party. He submitted this letter which he had received from John Dillon

"House of Commons Library. "Feb. 17, 1892. "My DEAR MR. HOLMES: I have received copy of the resolutions passed by the Central Branch of the Irish National League of Jersey City on the 20th of January. From the mo ment I was released from jail in July last I have exerted myself in every possible way to oring about peace and reunion between the sections into which the Irish National party is anhappily divided. I have felt it to be my torious squadron of police swept on to Brunnen etreet.

The throng on Brunnen street was of a different character. It was composed largely of unemployed carpenters who had been holding a meeting, and who were led by a man from the deputation to which Burgomaster Forckenbeck had refused to give a hearing. This man incited the others to oppose the police. "We might as well die by their sabros," he cried, "as starve, and we may kill some of them. "He rushed at the police, with an iron bolt in his hand, others with various weapons following him. The majority, however, were not disposed to die, and looked on while the police speedily knocked down the leader and put the others to flight. The leader, who had a sabre cut on the head, was picked up and arrested, as the police had been looking duty, from the beginning of this unbappy quarrel, to act with the majority of the Irish party. But I have from the outset used all the influence I possessed against language or action on either side calculated to make the

breach irreparable, and to bring disgrace on

the Irish name and cause. the Irish name and cause.

"The task of a peacemaker is never a very agreeable one, and, as is usual in such matters, there are in the present dispute extremists who seem to wish for nothing better than the indefinite continuance of the quarrel, and who appear to be utterly regardless of the very great danger to the home rule movement, which its continuance entails, not to speak of the cruel sufferings inflicted on the evicted tenants by the failure of funds for their support and the rise in the price which the unfortunate farmers are compelled to pay for their farms. The landledds are now conovicted tenants by the failure of funds for their support and the rise in the price which the unfortunate farmers are compelled to pay for their farms. The landlords are now convinced that the division in the Irish national ranks will destroy the agrarian movement, which during the last ten years has conforred such incalculable benefits on the Irish farmers, and which at the time the split occurred was in a condition of greater power than at any previous period. At the present moment there is no difference of principle which I can discover between the members of the majority of the Irish party and the followers of Mr. Redmond, and yet such is the strength of personal billterness, the result of the strangle of the last eighteen months, that every attempt made to bring about a rounion of the party has so far failed. I shall ask you to be kind enough to read this letter to the members of the Central Branch, and to thank them on my part for the action they have taken. Yours sincerely.

Mr. Holmes reported that no acknowledgment had been received from Mr. John Redmond or any member of his party. The Secretary was directed to place Mr. Dillo's letter on ille and acknowledge its receipt, and also to thank him for his efforts to reunite the Irish party. The meeting decided that in view of the probable early dissolution of Parliament it would be advisable to raise funds to conable the Irish Nationalists to nominate candidates for every Nationalist seat in Parliament. It was also decided that the money should be sent to Justin McCarthy, because he is the leader of the majority of the Irish party.

ACTOR SPAIN DID NOT APPEAR.

Neither Did He Pay for the Theatre, and His Friends Stood in the Street.

the Central Labor Union yesterday by coming to its meeting in Clarendon Hall with two When J. H. Spain, an ambitious amateur actor of the Fourteenth ward of Brooklyn, appeared a few months ago in the Grand street theatre in Williamsburgh as Richard III., bis talents did not meet with the recognition he considered their due. His friends agreed that the unruly behalvor of the audience was enough to spoil anybody's acting, and promised to support him with their presence and applause when next he appeared in public. They considered that he had not been fairly treated and declared that if he would arrange a benefit for himself and hire a theatre in which to perform he might safely leave the rest to them. Mr. Spain was willing. He went to Lawrent Howard and hired the Bedford Avenue Theatre for last night. He explained that he had no for last night. He expanded that he had no money, but promised that the price of the theatre should be deposited an hour before the time advertised for the performance. Then he had 1,000 tickets printed and sold them to his friends and his friends' friends at the state of the s Delegates Archibald of the Paper Hangers Delegates Archibald of the Paper Hangers and Conklin of the Progressive Painters denounced the Columbus Labor Club bitterly for its action,
"As a Knight of Labor," said Archibald, "I am ashamed of the organization. I blame the Cleakmakers Union for not coming to us before this to lay their case before us. The Central Labor Union has brought Meyer Jonasson to his knees before this, and it can do so ngain."

them to his friends and his friends at them to his friends and his friends at 50 cents a piece.

On each ticket was the announcement that "a compilmentary benefit had been tendered to J. H. Spain, and that "this ticket can be exchanged on Feb. 28, at the box office of the liedford Avenue Theatre, for a reserved seat."

All the tickets, it is said, were sold, and nearly all the holders of tickets were at the doors of the theatre at 8 o'clock last night. They did not get further than the doors because, although Manager Howard had the theatre in readiness for the performance, he declined to admit either the assisting actors or the audience until the theatre was paid for.

Mr. Spain did not put in an appearance, and at 0:30 o clock the audience finding the street uncomfortably cold, went home. They still have the tickets. At 67 North Seventh street, Williamsburgh, Mr. Spain's mother said that one did not know where her son had gone. He had left the house to go to the theatre at 5 o'clock and she had not seen him since. "Our people," said Barondess, "are stary-ing. I never refuse to recognize a labor club, I am not a despot, as some people say, but the servant of the union. I am willing to resign, or do anything that will enable us to win. If we lose we have lost all that our union has gained.

TOO BUSY TO EXPLAIN,

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Hasn't Found Time

Before he began his sermon yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst explained to there is the state of the state

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JOHN VAN GAASBEEK, Manager,

DR. VAN DYKE ON PREDESTINATION. No Conflet Between the Liberty of Man and

the Sovereignty of God The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of the Brick Church made another attack yesterday morning on the doctrine of predestination as it is taught by many ministers in the Presbyterian denomination. This sermon was the second in a special course which he is delivering to his congregation, and its subject was "The Bible Against Chance; or, the Sovereignty of God in His World." Dr. Van Dyke continued the arguments which he set forth in a previous sermon in support of the doctrine of the liberty of man, and reasoned that this doctrine was not incompatible with a belief in the sover-

"A world without liberty," he said, "is a machine, and if every apparent wish and choice of the human soul is a predestined event, then the history of man is already written and in type down to the last letter There is but little logical difficulty in framing such a mechanical conception of the world, but there is an immense practical difficulty in making the facts of our conscious life fit into it. And there is an insuperable moral difficulty in reconciling it with the idea of a holy, just, and loving God."

The real doctrine of divine sovereignty, Dr. Van Dyke declared, goes hand in hand with this doctrine of man's liberty. The idea that because God is sovereign man cannot be free Dr. Van Dyke said, was fallacious. Uninspired men had begun with the idea of an eternal all-embracing decree which unfolds itself in every choice and act of every living soul. These men have shown an image of God sit-

every choice and act of every living soul. These men have shown an image of God sitting upon His throne looking at the inevitable operations of the great forces of heredity and environment as they work out the plan in which every soul's destiny is written from the beginning. This, Dr. Van Dyke said, was contrary to the Bible's own statement.

"The divine doctrine of sovereignty is calm, serene, equable, unconscious of contradictions because it creates none—a source of hope and courage and inspiration to all who accept it. The human dogma of predestination is forced, extreme, one-sided, conscious of the difficulties which it has created, a source of conflict and perplexity and despair in the soul of man. Those who a neept it have aiways been husy with the hopeless task of reconciling the liberty of man with the sovereignty of God. There is no conflict between them except in the unreal world of logic. In the real world of fact they are in perfect harmony.

Dr. Van Dyke said that the very truth of sovereignty implies the power of choosing the manner in which it shall be exercised. God has chosen to creates sphere of life in which obdience to Him shall not be inevitable, but voluntary. This leaves within the universe, Dr. Van Dyke said, a region where God's action will be conditioned upon the action of other beings. This was a limitation, but a self limitation, and therefore perfectly consistent with supreme authority and power. Dr. Van Dyke referred to the existence of evil in the world, and said that it was blasphemous to maintain that it had been originated by God. He had simply limited the exercise of His power by permitting sin to exist. How it originated, the preacher sand, the Bible did not attempt to answer.

"But to the question in the concrete," continuance in human life, the Bible does give an answer. It comes through the moral liberty of creatures left free to decide whether they will obey or disobey the will of God. There-

tinuance in human life, the Bible does give an answer. It comes through the moral liberty of creatures left free to decide whether they will obey or disobey the will of God. Therefore the Bible always represents man not as a creature foreordained to evil or to good, but as a free and responsible agent setting for himself within the sphere which God has established for him. This truth does awny with the degma of divine predestination. It exhibits the government of God not as an unlimited despotism, but as a constitutional monarchy.

"We must choose," said Dr. Van Dyke, between the Christian conception of divine sovereignty and the old stoical idea of an absolute and eternal predestination. We must choose, for the two doctrines do not agree. They are as different as life and death. The thought of a great First Cause from whom everything, good and bad, proceeds by an unalterable necessity, the thought of an absence God, who has made an eternal, all-embracing decree, including every character and every moral choice, and who looks from His throne upon the working of the mighty mill which grinds out souls and things according to a predestined pattern, is a dead decrine, a mechanical doctrine, a doctrine which crushes all freedom and responsibility out of the human soul."

The third and last sermon in the course, entitled "The Bible Against a Selfish Bellgion: or, Election to Service," will be delivered on March 20.

HIS STOLEN BRIDE

A Young Prince and a Fair Circussian Hig.

A romantic story of the course of true love. the love of a Bonaparte prince and a Circassian girl, which ran a rugged course by the Bosporus and the Seine and found a smooth channel in the heart of South America, comes from Oruro, Bolivia. M. José Paul Furé was an attaché of the French Legation at Constantinople in October last when he became enamoured of one of the favorites of the harem of one of the Sultan's Ministers. By some means, making use of the influence he had through his official connections, he succeceded in obtaining the opportunity of making love to the fair Circassian. He succeeded so well in his dangerous love making that an elopement was planned and carried out. They fied by night and went to

making that an elopement was planned and carried out. They fied by night and went to Paris, but remained in the French capital a few days only, and remained unknown. Soon after his disappearance from Constantinople it was heard that the Prince was living Incognito with his commonate somewhere in the republic of Rolivia.

Three or four weeks ago the Princess Bonanarte-Wyse-Furé, mother of José, accompanied by M. Pexon, an attaché of the French Legation at La Paz, the Rolivian capital, arrived in Oraro on a quest for the missing couple. The mother came with full credentials bearing letters to the President of the republic, the Ministers of the provinces, and many prominent people of the republic. M. Fure was located on a big hacitada near Chimitos, in the province of Santa Gruz, away up in the mountains, almost midway between the Atlantic and the Facilic, where he had been living quietly and, as he said, very happily, with his stolen bride. The journey to his retreat was wearisome, and M. Pexon left the Princess at Santa Cruz and went on alone. He saw M. Furé, but the Prince said most positively that nothing could induce him to abandon his life there and return to his friends in the Old World. M. Foxon returned to Santa Cruz and reported his failure to the Princess. The mother thought she could prevail on her son to return with her to Paris, and at the date of the last adyless she had started on the rough and long journey to Chiquitosto use her efforts to that end.

Where Lesterday's Piros Wore.

A M =1.50,240 East Fighty seventh street, William Fischer, damage \$1.500, 2:05, 425-431 Eleventh ave. nue Batterson See A Livell damage \$160,000; 4:00 122 East Printer Alexander Bernstein, nodamage; 8 Il 10 Last Thirty-exth street. T. F. Alien, damage Morses, Enrringes, &c.

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DR. BRIDGMAN'S ACCEPTANCE.

His Sermon as Rector of Holy Trinity Preached Yesterday Morning.

The Rev. Dr. C. D'W. Bridgman formally acented the call to the rectorship of Holy Trinity Church in a letter that was read by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Tiffany at the morning service yesterday. The call was sent to Dr. Bridgman on Jan. 4.



Dr. Bridgman was born at Saugerties, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1855 He was educated in the New York and the Rochester universities, and was ordained when 21 years old in the Hoboken Baptist Church. He preached first in the Baptist church at Morristown, and resigned to accept a call to Jamaica Plain. Mass. For sixteen years he was pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church in Albany, and came to New York in 1878 and was pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

On April 29, 1891, he resigned to prepare himself for admission to the Episcopal Church, and he was confirmed in the Episcopal faith in the following May. He preached his first sermon in the Episcopal Church on Christmas, and has since been one of the pastors in charge at Holy Trinity Church.

Dr. Bridgman preached yesterday morning to a large congregation. York and the Rochester universities, and was

A NEW KIND OF LEATHER.

A Newarker Wants to Put Something Like

James W. Deckert, a Newarker, has discovered a new kind of fancy leather. It is obtained by tanning the stomachs of animals. the same material from which tripe is prepared. Tripe is not tripe until it is prepared for food. What it should be called when considered as material for leather is still an open question. It makes handsome leather for pocketbooks, bags, and fancy articles, and can be dyed in any color. Only the inner mem-

be dyed in any color. Only the inner membrane is used. The heavy integument is split off, leaving a moderately thin and coarse-fibred leather as soft as chamois.

There is a great variety of grain and pattern in the same piece of the leather, and much of it is too plain to admit of using it in large articles with the best effect, but excellent results can be obtained by matching opposite spots of the skin, if skin it can be called. The part known as the "honeycomb" makes a particularly rich appearance when dyed and polished. It is much more effective than alligator or lizard skin, and much softer and more easily worked into irregular forms. Another part has the appearance of being covered with let beads when dyed black and polished.

Any part of the material will keep people guessing what it is made from, and that is a part of the pleasure of owning any novelty. The inventorior discoverer fof this new leather says that he can get from twelve to fifteen feet from an animal.

THIS CITIZEN IS WRATHFUL

Collared for Ringing a False Alarm When There Really Was a Fire. A well-dressed man with immagulate shirt front and a fur-trimmed overcoat was hurrying down Fifth avenue, near Fifteenth street. ast evening when he saw a shower of sparks

last evening when he saw a shower of sparks come from a chimney of the Hanover apartment house at 2 East Fifteenth street. He ran to the nearest box, which was at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, and rang the alarm.

Policeman Kehoe and another officer saw him pull the box, and, seeing no fire, grasped him in no very gentle fashion and hustled him off to the Mercer street station house.

The stranger protested that he had seen a shower of sparks, but, as the policemen lailed to discover such a phenomenon, they didn't believe him, and concluded to hold him until Fire ('hief Bonner could be called.

It turned out that the chimney had been afte, and that the hall boys had nutout the fire with two bags of sait from the kitchen. So they let the man go. He'refused to tell his name, and went away from the police station with a rumpled shirt front and a wrathful heart under it. He may be heard from later in Mulberry street.

President Minfz Suspends His Accusers. At a meeting of the Congregation Mischnaes. at 102 South Orange avenue. Newark, last night. President Jacob Mintz suspended Meyer Newman and Isnue Schwartz for circulating stories that he had appropriated money be-longing to the church.

Samuel Horowitz objected to the proceeding, and he, too, was suspended. This caused a lag row, which was settled only by calling in the police.

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